

Aubrey was a loving father, devoted community member, and friend to most anyone he met. He will be missed by all who knew him, especially his wife Dot, his daughter Suzanne, his son Greg, his grandchildren, and other family members and friends.

I'm glad I had the opportunity to know and work with Aubrey Lake. He was a good friend, and I will miss him.●

REMEDIATION WASTE

● Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I rise to make a few remarks regarding efforts to amend the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act as it relates to remediation waste. The Majority Leader and the Chair of the Environment and Public Works Committee recently concluded that there is not enough time to complete legislation in this area this Congress, due to the press of other business and the limited time remaining.

I would like to commend both the process and the progress that has been made this year in discussions concerning remediation waste legislation. I also would like to commend Senators LOTT, CHAFEE, SMITH, LAUTENBERG and BREAUX for their roles in this process. I believe that the RCRA hazardous waste cleanup program could be improved through responsible reforms that tailor certain provisions of RCRA to hazardous waste that is generated during cleanup. Targeted amendments in this area could promote cleanup, ensure meaningful opportunities for community involvement, and reduce cleanup costs, without sacrificing protection of human health and the environment. Republican and Democratic staff of the Environment and Public Works Committee, together with representatives of the Administration, have for several months been engaged in productive, bipartisan negotiations to reach agreement on targeted RCRA amendments in this important area. Despite these efforts, there are still a number of issues yet to be resolved, which I had hoped we would resolve in the time remaining this Congress.

The Administration contributed significantly to the progress made this year. We also received valuable input from representatives of various interests that would be affected by the legislation, including industry, the environmental community, state and local governments and communities in the vicinity of hazardous waste cleanup sites. We need to continue close coordination with a range of interested persons.

I hope that next year we can resume this bi-partisan process. This year's work creates a foundation for efforts next year to achieve responsible reform.●

HONORING HARVEY FINKELSTEIN'S RETIREMENT AS THE PRESIDENT AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE JEWISH HOME AND HOSPITAL

● Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise today to join with my colleagues in recognizing Harvey Finkelstein, one of New York's most beloved and esteemed health care executives, as he prepares for his retirement. In a career spanning more than three decades, Harvey Finkelstein, the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Jewish Home and Hospital, has been a pillar of New York's continuing care community. This exceptional individual has devoted his life to caring for and improving the lives of the elderly in New York.

Throughout Harvey's distinguished career, he has demonstrated a great knowledge of and commitment to the field of continuing care. He has served as the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Jewish Home and Hospital since 1988. Prior to joining the Jewish Home and Hospital, Harvey was the Associate Executive Director of the Daughters of Jacob Geriatric Center and held positions with Long Island Jewish-Hillside Medical Center and the Queensboro Tuberculosis and Health Association. His sharp intellect combined with his selfless and compassionate spirit have made Harvey a unique leader who is valued and respected by all.

During Harvey's tenure as President and CEO, the Jewish Home and Hospital has gained widespread recognition as an exemplary long term care organization, developing a reputation of excellence for both its extensive continuum of senior care services and its innovative geriatric education programs. Most important, it has remained ever focused on its essential mission—providing its residents with the opportunity to live lives filled with dignity, meaning, and respect.

In addition to his professional responsibilities at the Jewish Home, Harvey has also made a wide range of important contributions to the New York health care community. Harvey has taught extensively on topics related to geriatrics and long term care. His teaching includes classes at the Mt. Sinai School of Medicine, the New School for Social Research, The Brookdale Center on Aging of Hunter College and New York University. Harvey has also published in *Journal of Vision Rehabilitation*, *Contemporary Administrator*, and *Journal of American College of Emergency Physicians*. Harvey has been an active member of several provider associations including the Greater New York Hospital Association and the National Association of Jewish Aging Services. He also advises the UJA-Federation of New York and the Council of Jewish Federations.

Mr. President, as Harvey Finkelstein looks toward his retirement, I ask my colleagues to join with me in expressing their great appreciation and admira-

tion for all of the contributions and achievements of this exceptional leader. We wish him and his family health and happiness in the upcoming years.●

IN MEMORY OF MARYLANDERS MARK AND CAULEY CHAPMAN, DR. JONATHAN MANN, AND DR. MARY LOU CLEMENTS-MANN

● Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, and to all who are with us in the proceedings today, I rise with melancholy to pay tribute to four Marylanders who were killed in the tragic crash of Swissair Flight 111 late Wednesday night, September 2, 1998. Dr. Jonathan Mann and Dr. Mary Lou Clements-Mann lived in Columbia. Mark Chapman and Cauley lived in Olney.

Mark Chapman was an engineer, and his wife was a flight attendant for American Airlines. They were on their way to Greece to visit his parents. Friends in their 10-house neighborhood in Olney tell stories about their kindness and thoughtfulness, how the Chapmans kept everyone entertained and had the whole neighborhood over for backyard barbecues.

Mark and Cauley loved animals, and every morning Mrs. Chapman would be out with her beagle Ruby trotting along on her daily walk. In a world that too often lacks a sense of community, the Chapmans went out of their way to be a part of their community and to make others feel welcome in it. According to one neighbor, "Knowing Cauley, she was probably helping out the other stewardesses on the plane."

Dr. Jonathan Mann created the World Health Organization's AIDS program, and Dr. Mary Louise Clements-Mann was the director of the vaccine research at the Johns Hopkins School of Public Health. They were partners in science and partners in life, having met at a scientific conference three years ago and married last year.

Their loss is felt deeply by the medical research community, and it is felt deeply by the community of caring they helped to create. More than being dedicated to research, they were dedicated to the people they were trying to help. They believed, as I do, that our policies should reflect our values.

Dr. Mann was among the first to declare that AIDS was a disease that rightfully concerned all of us, that it did not recognize class, gender, or global boundaries. In 1984, he became director of an AIDS project in the central African nation of Zaire (now the Congo). It was there that he traced the transmission patterns and risk factors for AIDS. Unusual for a medical researcher, he also traced the political and social implications of this deadly disease. He spoke out about the connection between AIDS and human rights, and he worked with governments to fight cruelty and discrimination against people with AIDS. In February 1987, he was appointed head of the WHO AIDS office, and he and his staff visited 77 nations in nine months to assess the epidemic.

Early this year, Dr. Mann took on a new responsibility as dean of the School of Public Health at Allegheny University of the Health Sciences. He has been described as 'a dapper man who wore starched white shirts and red bow ties', who boarded the train every day to Philadelphia. Since January, he had also been a visiting professor at the Hopkins School of Public Health.

Dr. Clements-Mann had an equally stellar list of accomplishments and a reputation as a gentle woman who could also be a tough taskmaster when it came to life-saving medical research. Born in Longview, Texas, she graduated from Texas Tech with a degree in chemistry at a time when few women were encouraged to consider science careers. She earned another degree in chemistry from the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School in Dallas, and advanced degrees from the University of London and from the Johns Hopkins School of Public Health.

In 1986, she moved to Johns Hopkins to start and direct its vaccine center. She became one of the world's experts in developing vaccines against life-threatening diseases, from Hepatitis C to influenza. Her reputation was built on selecting vaccines for medical trials that had the best chance of success, and one of the vaccines she helped develop was just approved by the FDA last week. Even as an internationally famous researcher, colleagues said she preferred to be called Mary Lou by co-workers and volunteers alike.

Dr. Clements-Mann loved to garden and they both loved to travel and go camping. Neighbors in their Hickory Ridge neighborhood in Columbia often saw the two of them taking walks and holding hands. It is a tragedy that the world has been deprived of their knowledge, their compassion, and their ability to affect public policy in the face of worldwide epidemics.●

TRIBUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

● Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the men and women who serve in the United States Air Force as we celebrate the 51st anniversary of its founding.

In 1947, Congress passed the National Security Act, creating the United States Air Force. Although military aviation units were around as early as 1907, these units were a division of the Army and the Navy. It was not until forty years later that the Air Force was established as a separate military service. Ironically, President Harry Truman signed the legislation creating the United States Air Force while aboard the presidential aircraft, which later became known as Air Force One. W. Stuart Symington became the first Secretary of the Air Force and General Carl A. Spaatz became the first Chief of Staff of the Air Force.

The inherent strengths of air power—speed, global range, stealth, flexibility

and precision—are crucial to the achievement of our military goals in the world today. Through innovation, the Air Force is evolving into an air and space force that will be able to meet the challenges of the next century. Working with the other Armed Forces, the Air Force provides the citizens of the United States with the security we enjoy as it watches over America's airspace. On the same day the Air Force was established, the Air National Guard was also born, and seven months later, on April 14, 1948, the Air Force Reserve was created. Today, these two are an integral part of the total Air Force.

Minnesota is home to two Air National Guard units, the 148th Fighter Wing in Duluth and the 133rd Airlift Wing in the Twin Cities. The 133rd Airlift Wing was the first federally recognized Air National Guard flying unit. A division of the 133rd unit, the Security Forces Squadron, was awarded the Air National Guard's Outstanding Security Force Unit for 1994.

In addition, Minnesota has one Air Force Reserve unit, the 934th Airlift Wing in St. Paul. The Airlift Wing provides support for the transporting of passengers and cargo around the world. In 1992, the brave men and women of the 934th Airlift Wing provided airlift of passengers and cargo as part of a humanitarian relief effort in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Mr. President, since its birth in 1947, the Air Force has shown the utmost dedication and service to this country, while protecting our national interests. I truly appreciate its commitment to defending this nation and am honored today to pay tribute to the men and women of the Air Force.●

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

● Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I hereby submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report prepared by the Congressional Budget Office under Section 308(b) and in aid of Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended. This report meets the requirements for Senate scorekeeping of Section 5 of S. Con. Res. 32, the First Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for 1998.

This report shows the effects of congressional action on the budget through August 31, 1998. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues, which are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1998 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget (H. Con. Res. 84), show that current level spending is below the budget resolution by \$17.1 billion in budget authority and above the budget resolution by \$1.9 billion in outlays. Current level is \$1.0 billion below the revenue floor in 1998 and \$2.9 billion above the revenue floor over the five years 1998–2002. The current estimate of the deficit for purposes of calculating the maximum deficit amount is \$176.4 billion, \$2.9 billion above the maximum deficit amount for 1998 of \$173.5 billion.

Since my last report, dated July 30, 1998, CBO has completed its estimate of the budget authority for the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (P.L. 105-178). As a result, the current level of budget authority has been reduced by \$923 million. This report also incorporates the budget authority, outlay, and revenue impacts of the Homeowners' Protection Act (P.L. 105-216), the Credit Union Membership Access Act (P.L. 105-219), and an Act to establish the United States Capitol Police Memorial Fund (P.L. 105-223).

The report follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, September 3, 1998.

Hon. PETE V. DOMENICI,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed report for fiscal year 1998 shows the effects of Congressional action on the 1998 budget and is current through August 31, 1998. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1998 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget (H. Con. Res. 84). This report is submitted under Section 308(b) and in aid of Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

Since my last report, dated July 30, 1998, CBO has completed its estimate of the budget authority for the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (P.L. 105-178). As a result, the current level of budget authority has been reduced by \$923 million.

Sincerely,

JUNE E. O'NEILL,
Director.

Enclosures.

THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE FISCAL YEAR 1998, 105TH CONGRESS, 2ND SESSION, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS AUGUST 31, 1998

(In billions of dollars)

| | Budget Resolution H. Con. Res. 84 | Current level | Current level over/under resolution |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| ON-BUDGET | | | |
| Budget authority | 1,403.4 | 1,386.3 | – 17.1 |
| Outlays | 1,372.5 | 1,374.4 | 1.9 |
| Revenues: | | | |
| 1998 | 1,199.0 | 1,198.0 | – 1.0 |
| 1998–2002 | 6,477.7 | 6,480.6 | 2.9 |
| Deficit | 173.5 | 176.4 | 2.9 |
| Debt subject to limit | 5,593.5 | 5,457.0 | – 136.5 |
| OFF-BUDGET | | | |
| Social Security outlays: | | | |
| 1998 | 317.6 | 317.6 | 0.0 |
| 1998–2002 | 1,722.4 | 1,722.4 | 0.0 |
| Social Security revenues: | | | |
| 1998 | 402.8 | 402.7 | – 0.1 |
| 1998–2002 | 2,212.1 | 2,212.3 | 0.2 |

Note.—Current level numbers are the estimated revenue and direct spending effects of all legislation that Congress has enacted or sent to the President for his approval. In addition, full-year funding estimates under current law are included for entitlement and mandatory programs requiring annual appropriations even if the appropriations have not been made. The current level of debt subject to limit reflects the latest U.S. Treasury information on public debt transactions.

Source.—Congressional Budget Office.

THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 105TH CONGRESS, 2ND SESSION: SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998 AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS AUGUST 31, 1998

(In millions of dollars)

| | Budget authority | Outlays | Revenues |
|---|------------------|---------|-----------|
| Enacted in Previous Sessions: | | | |
| Revenues | | | 1,206,379 |
| Permanents and other spending legislation | 880,459 | 867,037 | |